THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I. No. 32. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 8th MARCH, 1851. Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as General and Commission Merchants at Shanghae in China, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. Thos. Ripley), to continue the business as General and Commission Merchants from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from Ningpo, Amoy, Hongkong, Canton and Macao, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ON SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
PORT and SHERRY, from the Cellars of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., London.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAFFLE! RAFFLE!! RAFFLE!!!

TO be Raffled for at the Store of the undersigned, a fine selection of valuable BOOKS, consisting of 112 volumes, to be divided into four Prizes,—75 members, at 5 dollars each, three throws with three dice, the highest number to win the first Prize; the next highest the second Prize; the lowest the third Prize, and the next lowest the fourth Prize.

The first Prize, consisting of 39 volumes of Rees's Cyclopædia.

The second Prize, consisting of 4 volumes of Chalmer's Dictionary, 1 vol. Plates, 2 vols. Kelley's Geography, 1 vol. Schlegel's Æsthetic and Missellaneous Works, 1 vol. Tales from Shakespeare, 2 vols. The Life of Frederick the Great, 1 vol. Fletcher's History of Poland, 5 vols. National Portrait Gallery, 2 vols. Macculloch's Geology, 2 vols. Hervey's Court of George 2nd, 1 vol. White's Universal History.

The third Prize, consisting of 2 vols. of Parry's Voyages, 1 vol. Circumnavigation of the Globe, 6 vols. Nicholson's Encyclopædia, 1 vol. Shakespeare, 1 vol. Ranke's History of the Pope, 2 vols. Fowler's Exchequer Practice, 1 vol. Schiller's 30 years War, and Revolt of the Netherlands, 2 vols. Brenton's Naval History, 1 vol. The Alexandrian, 1 vol. Major Hough's Campaign in Afghanistan, 1 vol. Macintosh's Ethical Philosophy, 2 vol. Johnston's Travels in Southern Abyssinia.

The fourth Prize, consisting of 15 volumes of Shakespeare with 170 Illustrations, 2 vols. History of Arabia, 1 vol. Fraser's History of Persia, 1 vol. Butler's Atlas of Ancient Geography, 1 vol. Ramble in Mexico, 1 vol. Zoological Recreations, 1 vol. Brewster's Optics 1 vol. Robinson's Lodges and Park Entrances.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th February, 1851.

SHANGHAE OLD PARK.

THE whole of this piece of land, with the exception of that portion marked out for the new course, to be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Application to be made to the undersigned.

EDWARD WEBB, *Secr.,*
By order of the Committee.

Shanghae, 20th February, 1851.

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late E. W. BATES, be presented to the undersigned on or before the *20th of April next*, otherwise they will not be included in the Scheme of Division. All Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
U. S.'s Consul.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1851.

CHINA BRANCH OF *THE ORIENTAL BANK.*

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives Money in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

Current Accounts are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following Commissions, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.

Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.

The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues Notes payable on demand, and grants Bank Post Bills at Three Day's sight free of charge.

The Bank grants Loans and Cash Accounts upon various approved Securities, and discounts approved Bills and Promissory Notes not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

Hongkong Office.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

Canton Sub-Branch.
ARCHd. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

Shanghae Sub-Branch.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

SHANGHAE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1851.

FIRST DAY,
Tuesday, 22nd April, 1851.

SHANGHAE PARK STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, with 25 dollars, added for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.

THE GRIFFIN'S PLATE.—Value 120 dollars, presented by a member, for all Ponies, that have never run.—Twice round.—Heats.—Manila Ponies, to carry 7-lbs. extra.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Five to start or no Race.

THE MANILA CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for Manila Ponies only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Entrance 5 dollars.—Weight for Inches.—Former Winner to carry 7-lbs. extra.

THE WOOSUNG PLATE.—Value—dollars, for Chinese Ponies.—Twice round.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 3 dollars.

THE LITTLE WELTER STAKES.—Of 2 dollars each, and 15 dollars added, for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance.—12 hds. to carry 9-stone and 7-lbs. extra of every extra Inch.

THE SELLING STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, and 20 dollars added, for all Ponies.—The Winner to be put up to Public Auction immediately after the Races, and any surplus over the entrance prices to go to the Fund.—Weights as follows.—For 60 dollars, 12-stone, for 50 dollars, 11-stone, 7-lbs., for 40 dollars, 11-stone, for 30 dollars, 10-stone, 7-lbs.—Once round from the Willows.

SECOND DAY,
Thursday, 24th April, 1851.

THE SHANGHAE CUP.—Value 100 dollars, for Chinese Ponies only.—Twice round.—Heats.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 5 dollars.

THE TSATLEE PLATE.—Value 50 dollars, presented by a member, for all Ponies.—Once round.—Heats.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE HANDICAP SWEEP STAKES.—Of 5 dollars each, 2 dollars forfeit only if declared, for all Ponies.—Twice round.—To be Handicapped by the Stewards.—Value 50 dollars.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Value (not yet decided), for all Ponies.—Twice round and a distance.—Weight for Inches.—Entrance 2 dollars.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Of 1 dollar each, with 30 dollars added, for Chinese Ponies only.—Once round and a distance.—Catch Weights.

A HURDLE RACE.—Of 1 dollar each, and 40 dollars added, Second Pony to save his Stake, for all Ponies.—Once round and a distance, over 5 hurdles.—Catch Weights.

A NATIVE PURSE.—Value 10 dollars.—Twice round.—Chinese Jockies, and Saddles.

RULES.

Entrance Fees for presentation prizes to go to the fund.

Races to commence each day at 1 o'clock. First saddling bell to be rung at a-quarter before 1.

A-quarter of an hour allowed between each race, on the second saddling bell being rung all horses going for the next race to rendezvous in front of the Grand Stand, and not to go down to the starting post until led by the starter.

All disputes to be referred to the Stewards whose decision shall be final.

All objections to horses or riders to be made in writing to the Stewards before starting.

Any alterations in names of horses that have run before, must be entered as (so-and-so), late (so-and-so).

Twelve hands to carry 8-stone and 7-lbs. extra for every extra inch.

Manila Ponies to carry 7 lbs. Extra.

Fractions of an inch to count in favor of the Pony.

No allowance for Mares or Geldings.

Three horses to start or no race.

Riders to appear in racing costume, and any rider not appearing in the colours entered must pay a penalty of Drs. 5 to the fund, unless satisfactory explanation be given to the Stewards.

No Dogs allowed on the course.

All entrance money to be paid at the time of entering or the entrance will not be taken.

All entries to be made to the clerk of the course on or before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th of April.

All Horses to be measured by the Stewards, on Thursday, the 17th April, between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M.

Weights of the Handicap to be published on or before the 12th of April, and declarations of non acceptance to be made on or before the 14th.

The Committee will act as Stewards with the power to add one or more to their number when they may consider it necessary.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 5th February, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or, they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae 24th August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SHANGHAE MARKET.

Shanghae, *8th March*, 1851.

Fresh Beef,	₱ Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton,	"	11 "
Veal,	"	12 "
Lamb,	"	12 "
Pork,	₱ catty,	120 Cash
Kids,	₱ Dollar, each.	
Fish,	₱ catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps,	"	100 "
Eggs,	each,	7 "
Chinese Bacon,	₱ catty,	120 "
Ham,	"	300 "
Wild Geese,		none "
Pheasants,	brace,	450 "
Wild Ducks,	"	450 "
Bread,	12, 2lb-loaves,	Drs. 1.
Biscuit,	₱ lb,	4 to 8 cents.
Sugar, White,	₱ catty,	90 Cash
Brown,	"	84 "
Common,	"	60 "
Pounded Sugar Candy,	₱ lb,	10 cents.
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil,	₱ catty,	84 Cash

₱ Dollar, 1,420 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 6th March, 1851.

The weather of the past week has been on the whole fine,—the last two days have been cold. On Tuesday-night and Wednesday-night the wind blew very strong from the N.W.—but subsided to-day. The average height of the Thermometer has been 45°.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, and OMBROMETER.

February.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain,	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
28	F.	30.47	30.47	46.5	47.	N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
March,									
1	S.	30.56	30.48	43.5	45.	S.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.12
2	S.	30.27	30.60	47.5	42.	S.E. to N.W.	N.N.W.	0.30	0.20
3	M.	30.31	30.68	47.5	42.	N. to S.E.	WNW. to NNW.	0.03	0.00
4	Tu.	30.19	30.67	49.5	46.	N.E.	N.	0.40	0.00
5	W.	30.38	30.54	49.	47.	N.W.	S. to S.E.	0.04	0.00
6	Th.	30.61	30.46	51.5	42.5	N.W.	N.W. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
							Total	0.77	0.32

Shanghae, 6th March, 1851.

Shanghae, *28th February*, 1851.

To the Editor of the "North-China Heald."

Sir,—I beg leave to call public attention to the following specimen of paralell readings. These extracts have already appeared, side by side, in the *China Mail* of 30th January, as if the Editor intended to give them the benefit of that contrast which they will receive more pointedly in your columns, thus—

SMUGGLING.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, *26th January*, 1851.

(*Extract.*)

"Having said this much, I wish to lay before you a common place view, in which I deem it is right the smuggling at Shanghae should be looked at. Take for our text the case of the *John Dugdale*,—its merits are before the public.

First.—Mr. Consul Alcock admits, that the Chinese Authorities had virtually recognized the smuggling of Teas by the *John Dugdale*, inasmuch as they had given up the Grand Chop, or Chinese Port Clearance, which declares, the duties having been satisfied, the ship has permission to leave with such a document as this in the Consul's possession—with no complaint made to him by the authorities,—was or was not Mr. Alcock bound to give up the ship's Register?"

(Signed) W.

CASE OF THE *JOHN DUGDALE.*

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Shanghae, *14th January*, 1851.

(*Extract.*)

"The *North-China Herald* asserts that the Port Clearance was granted and forwarded to the Consul, when the Consignees arrived and laid an information. * * * This is contrary to the fact. * * * And so far from the Port Clearance being in existence, the Chinese Authorities must then have been unacquainted with the intended Clearance of the ship."

(Signed) G. S. SPRECKLEY.

The only comment I have to make on the above "common place view" is, that it is "contrary to the fact"—and all the ingenious argumentation which W. hangs on that branch goes to the ground, because the axe is laid to the root of the tree. It is plain that Mr. Consul Alcock could not, and would not, admit any thing, on the ground of the Port Clearance having been produced, when that Port Clearance had *not* yet been produced. But if W. supposes that the claims of the Chinese Government against smugglers are ignored by the production of the Port Clearance, it is charitable to suppose that he believes the British Government cannot send a Revenue Guard-vessel in chase of a ship which had obtained a Port Clearance by fraud. But the Chinese Revenue is farmed and smuggling is no fraud against the Chinese Government. Then it is charitable to suppose that W. believes that an individual who has given a receipt in full by mistake—cannot recover an amount afterwards discovered to be due him, the amount having been fraudulently concealed.

I am pleased, Mr. Editor, to observe, that amid the incoherencies on "smuggling," which reach us from all sides, you raise your voice in favor of keeping a matter so important to the interests of this Port, distinct from questions about Consular Jurisdiction and other public affairs. It would not have been ill timed, if you had given expression to the high opinion, which, I am sure, this community entertains, of the justice, courtesy, impartiality and ability which distinguish the administration of our present Consul.—Your obedient servant,

DIGEST.

Barque "ALVERTON."

The Barque *Alverton*, arrived at this Port on the 5th instant, from London, after a rather tedious passage, having put into the Cape for water and experienced light winds nearly all the voyage. She brings a general cargo, and about 300 tons of Coals. On Wednesday she commenced discharging, and early on the following morning smoke was discovered issuing from the hold, no doubt arising from spontaneous combustion. The whole of Thursday was occupied discharging cargo and we are glad to say, that by the great exertions of Mr. Baylies, nearly all the light goods freight was landed uninjured. During the night the heat and smoke increased so much, that it became necessary to scuttle the vessel, which has accordingly been done.

It is worthy of remark that all the ships which have brought Coals this year, have made very long passages. The *Larpent*, now out from England nearly ten months, excites the worst apprehensions in the minds of those interested in the fate of persons on board. She was partly laden with Coals. It seems to be practical mis-management of the worst kind, to make the interests of a costly cargo depend on those of a few hundred pounds worth of Coals, in the bottom of the ship.

It is an old adage, that the race is not always to the swift, and the cargo of the *Alverton* is none the less valuable for having been at sea three months longer then usual, while the market has been advancing; but we have known quite the contrary to take place, and it is not to be supposed, that general shippers embark their Shirtings with other people's Coal, in the belief that long voyages always have a good result. The provisions of Mr. Labouchere's elaborate Merchant Marine Bill will fail to give supremacy to British shipping, if tolerably good vessels are allowed to come into port, deep, dirty and weather beaten, after a passage that would have reflected no credit on Sir Francis Drake, to cast anchor alongside of American ships of 1,000 tons burthen, that deserve the name of Yachts rather than Tea droghers.

It is poor economy, to allow a ship to wallow about the high seas, for seven months, with Coals, the owner, meanwhile, paying three months extra pay and provisions to men, who are compelled to undergo the risk of combustion, besides the usual perils of the sea.

THE NEW PARK.

The purchase of Land for the New Park is gradually progressing, nearly a half of the whole course having already been settled and paid for.

On Saturday last, a slight attempt was made on the part of some villagers, in the vicinity of the Laouchah, to drive off two of the gentlemen engaged in laying out the line of road before negociating for its purchase, but the assault was only partial, and was made, we believe, at the instigation of a discontented individual opposed to the course, on account of its interfering with a grave belonging to his family. A number of angry placards in and about the city followed this movement on Saturday and Monday, filled with reproaches and threats against the community in the scurrilous style common to such documents, but the excitement has altogether subsided and the measurement and purchase of the Land go on as usual. The Fuhkeen community of Hinghwa men, who made such strong objections at first, against the carrying of the line through some unoccupied property belonging to their public cemetery, have since, we understand, come forward to negotiate for its sale, and the Committee are in treaty for the purchase of what land they require.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 8TH MARCH, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE length to which our leading article has unavoidably run, will compel us to postpone several papers till next week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Dec.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Janr.	Sydney,	24th Nov.
Bombay,	18th Janr.	Amoy,	7th Febr.
Madras,	13th Janr.	Hongkong,	20th Febr.
Singapore,	6th Febr.	Ningpo,	1st Mch.
Penang,	4th Febr.	New York,	7th Dec.
Batavia,	24th Janr.	San Francisco,	22nd Dec.
Manila,	29th Janr.	Sdwich. Islands,	10th Dec.

WE received last night per the *Nymph*, the December Mail, London 24th, no news whatever, except that Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

We cannot give extracts until our next issue.

WE have rarely seen a more striking illustration of the natural connection between the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*, than has recently been furnished in the views disseminated with so much pains respecting our Treaty engagements with China. Were these advocated by Foreigners they might at least be allowed the merit of consistency in respect to the supposed object of such writers: but maintained by a British subject, our only alternative is to place them to the account of a distempered imagination.

Fairly to unravel from the beginning the tangled web of truth and error, fact and fallacy, which form the staple of the articles in question, we fear we must trespass on the patience of our readers, while we glance very briefly at those first principles which govern both individuals and nations in the interpretation and fulfilment of engagements. To many no doubt this may seem a very superfluous labour on our part, but it is in some sense forced upon us, by the total forgetfulness—or ignorance of those principles displayed in the arguments we have undertaken as a public duty to refute.

At the commencement then, we must observe, what never once seems to have struck the imaginative *Mail*, that the provisions of a Treaty are to be interpreted not by reference to the mere wording only; account must be taken of the object and intention which dictated the terms, especially when these can be plainly demonstrated. Further that single clauses have a necessary connexion with others; that engagements may either be *absolute* or *conditional*, and the obligation of the latter may therefore depend upon the *conditions of reciprocity in the faithful performance of some corresponding engagements.*

We wave all questions founded on natural and international Rights, by which it has been universally held that Promises, Engagements, or Treaties, must be understood as between *sane and honest men*, and involving such conditions only as may with *sane mind and honesty of purpose* be made and fulfilled—otherwise they are of non-effect: that engagements which contradict some prior engagement, or are incompatible with some other duty or obligation in its nature paramount;—Engagements that carry in their fulfilment a manifest absurdity, or which render impossible the declared object of the contract;—are all in the category of promises null and void, *ab initio*, by the original vice of their construction. We repeat we wave all such questions, although it would clearly be sufficient to prove any one of these conditions involved in the interpretation, which it is sought to give to a portion of the Treaties,—to annull *ipso facto* any engagements, whatever might be the wording and force of the terms employed to give it effect. Strong and unanswerable as such arguments are, we pass them over, partly because our space is too limited to give the principles on which they are founded the necessary extension to guard against their misapplication—or misapprehension; but principally because a much more direct and simple course is open to us—namely, to prove that no such engagements as the *Mail* has, in the fecundity of its imagination discovered, wherewith to bind and fetter Great Britain to its hurt—have any existence, and the assumption is wholly unwarranted by any rational or authoris.d interpretation of the Treaties.

We desire to take none but the highest ground, and seek no aid from such arguments as either expediency or temporary interests might suggest. We will go to the furthest limit the *Mail* can desire and place the question on the unshifting basis of moral obligation. We will admit that if the British Government, by want of foresight or mistake has entered into Treaty engagements with China which in the sequel are found to be pernicious to our interests, England is bound to abide by them until by fair negociation they can be modified, or until at least she has exhausted every fair and equitable means to effect this result. Mere injury, if it do not involve the major interests of national existence (which no Government can lawfully undertake to imperil,) does not suffice to annull a Treaty. A mere mistake or change of circumstances cannot dissolve the obligation of an engagement. They who commit the error must abide the consequences and pay the penalty. We would have our own country place her national faith on ground too high to be touched by any paltry considerations of mere expediency—if it can ever be expedient for man or nation to be faithless and dishonest—and be cited like him whom the Royal prophet extolled as "one that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not." Against the partial mischief adherence to such a principle must needs entail, is to be set the advantage derived by all nations from the inviolability of Treaties and the sacred nature of obligations resting upon national good faith. If a state might at option annull its engagements the moment it discovered they were in any way adverse to its interests, contracts between nations could no longer take place, since they would cease to have either force or stability.

With this plain declaration of principle by which we would have our engagements tested, we proceed to inquire how the case stands with Great Britain in the present instance. Not what its interests, but what its engagements are, is plainly the first thing to be determined—scarcely indeed in the novel fashion of the *Mail*, by picking out the two clauses of the voluminous Treaties and provisions, which would alone answer its purpose, and suppressing all the rest—but by the application of some fair rule of Interpretation and Judgment.

A Treaty being simply a contract, with all necessary forms to give it validity in law, between two Governments or States, and like other contracts, a mutual promise or interchange of engagements,—Public Treaties are to be interpreted like private contracts, and the sense in which they are to be interpreted and the cases where they are, and are not binding will be the same as of promises. There cannot be one law or code of morality in such cases for states and another for individuals, what is faithless and dishonest in the one must be equally so in the other, both must derive their highest sanction from the same authority and to both the same rule may be applied with ease and certainty.

Now of promises it has been held by the most esteemed Jurists and sanctioned by almost universal consent that "whatever is expected by one side and known at the time to be expected by the other, is to be deemed a part or condition of the promise"—so in other words "*engagements are to be performed in the sense in which they were made and received, by the mutual understanding of the two parties at the time.*" Any valid interpretation of the separate clauses of a Treaty therefore must be founded upon the whole context, in connection with *the object of the contract*, and *the sense in which the engagements entered into were mutually understood* at the time by the contracting parties.

With this rule for our guidance we turn to the reading of the Treaty given with so much confidence by the *China Mail*, as the only one it admits of to any impartial person, according to which we are told—"that the English Government has solemnly engaged by Treaty to put a check to smuggling on the part of British subjects, that it is therefore the imperative duty of its functionaries to effect this object, and that our Consuls are by the Treaty invested with, and do in effect possess, the necessary powers." These propositions we are further told are fully borne out by the "Treaties and acts connected therewith;" and the 2d article of the Treaty of Nanking, the 12th of the Supplementary Treaty, and the Proclamation of Sir Henry Pottinger promulgating the same, are cited as establishing their validity and truth, to the perfect satisfaction of our Contemporary.

In these the British Government engages to nominate Consuls "to be the medium of communication at the five Ports" and "*to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese Government are duly discharged by British subjects*;—to "instruct the Consuls to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all persons trading under the superintendency;"—and "in the event of any positive instance of smuggling transactions coming to the Consuls knowledge he will instantly apprize the Chinese Authorities of the fact and they will proceed to seize and confiscate, &c." The proclamation adjures all British subjects to abstain from smuggling and observe the Treaty provisions, and expresses the Plenipotentiary's determination to adopt the most stringent and decided measures to give them effect.

This is the case of the *China Mail*, and if the Treaties consisted only of these clauses it would have some warrant for its conclusions. But to arrive at Truth in any matter both sides must be considered, the engagements entered into by the British Government must be collated with those contracted by the Chinese in reference to these same objects, namely, the collection of duties and the means to be adopted to prevent fraud on the Revenue. What these are will be found not less plainly defined in the Treaties and Trade Regulations.

The 2d Article of the "General regulations of Trade" takes up the subject matter of the clauses already cited in the Treaties as binding on the English Government and provides that "the Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each Port will adopt the means that *he* may judge most proper to *prevent the Revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling*," and further on "that *He* shall depute two trusty Custom-house officers *whose duty it will be* to watch against frauds on the Revenue, either to live on a boat of their own or to stay on board the English ships as may best suit their convenience." Again by Article 7th it is stipulated that the examination of goods shall take place at the Custom-house and the Consul to intervene between the Merchant and the Custom-house Authorities only in the event of a dispute as to the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, which cannot otherwise be settled."—So in the event of transhipment on the certificate of the Consul that it is needful, it is provided that "the Superintendent of Customs will send a special officer to be present at the transhipment."

Thus minutely and in every step from the first coming in of a ship to its going out, is provision made for *the active discharge of all the duties of a Custom-house administration by the Chinese themselves*, and for the responsibility of the Chinese Superintendent of Customs in adopting whatever means he may think proper to "prevent the Revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling." These are the engagements entered into with Great Britain by *China*. What do they imply and necessarily involve? The *Right*, the *Power* and the *Will* to do what England is supposed to be called upon by the same Treaty to do for them, to see that the just duties and other dues are fairly discharged by British subjects, to scrutinize and watch over the conduct of those trading at their Ports, to collect the Custom-house dues on British Trade and protect their own Revenue from Fraud and Smuggling.

And what now, in connection with these conditions, the right, the power, and the will to perform their own Custom-house business, and collect their own Revenue, plainly assumed and presupposed as the very basis of the Treaties, do the engagements specified by the clauses previously cited on the part of England imply and *equally involve?*

Let us consider for a moment the declared and manifest object of the Treaties; since these as we have seen, with the intention of those who framed them, are essential to a right conception of the *mutual understanding* which dictated the engagements, and must in final resort determine the sense in which they are to be understood and acted upon. Fortunately in the present instance neither the objects sought, nor the means contemplated for their attainment admit of question or rational doubt. Two fundamental ideas are developed in the Treaties and Regulations of Trade signed by Sir Henry Pottinger and Keying, round which all minor conditions are grouped in due subordination; PEACE and COMMERCE *upon a permanent basis*. For the interests of commerce and the security of British life and property in the Chinese Dominions, England made war upon China; it was impossible therefore that these objects could fail to be the leading ones in any Treaty dictated by us and signed under our guns. The Chinese desired Peace, and were willing to guarantee our commerce and personal security in China as the price. How were these chief objects to be secured in the mutual interests of the contracting parties? This was the problem to be solved, and the provisions of the Treaties tell very unequivocally by what means it was finally determined the desired solution should be sought.

First,—By recognising the right of the Chinese Government to tax and raise a Revenue upon our Trade according to a carefully defined Tariff of maritime duties, in lieu of the previously loose and arbitrary system of bribes and extortions.

Secondly,—By conceding to the British Government, the exclusive right of Jurisdiction over their own subjects in the dominions of the Emperor of China.

But here plainly were two not very reconcileable conditions: the Chinese Government were to have the right of Taxing the Trade of British subjects, and yet the merchants themselves were not in any way to be under their jurisdiction or amenable to their laws. To reconcile these apparently inconsistent conditions a system was devised, of active agency on the part of China and of friendly co-operation on the part of Great Britain. The provisions and clauses of both Treaties and Regulations have nearly all some reference to these fundamental principles. With this view they are intelligible and consistent, due allowance being made for imperfections, and without it they are full of contradictions and anomalies. The especial part assigned to each of the contracting parties in carrying out those principles and provisions is sufficiently clearly laid down and defined, for all practical purposes. Viewed by this light it is plain the engagements of Great Britain are to *co-operate with* and to *assist* the Chinese Government and Custom-house Authorities within certain specific limits. This obligation even, be it observed, is in the nature of a *conditional engagement*, for as we have shown, it presupposes the *obligation* as well as the *power* of that Government to levy its duties impartially, not only equally and fairly upon *all British trade*, but upon all *Foreign commerce*. Failing this, it would necessarily remain for England to determine in the new position in which its interests might be placed by the non-fulfilment of this obligation; how far the engagement (even in its originally limited sense) should be binding: and if it could be shown to lead of necessity to the great injury, or possibly the destruction of our trade in the Chinese seas, the protection and advancement of which was the great and sole object of the Treaty dictated by Great Britain, and this by no mistake of our's or legitimate contingency arising out of the nature of things, *but by the lapse and breach of Treaty engagements on the part of China*—then must assuredly, by the plainest dictates of common sense and justice, and by the indisienable Rights of Nations, England is not bound by any such forced and unnatural interpretation to stultify herself and defeat the main object of the Treaty to the loss and ruin of our Commerce in China.

But nothing is easier than to prove that the active intervention of the British Authorities in the collection of the Revenue; and in protecting it from frauds *was never contemplated by either of the contracting parties*; that such was not the mutual understanding on the signature of the Treaties, and cannot, therefore, be the sense in which the engagements can be lawfully interpreted or fulfilled.

If the British Government had really entered into engagements to stop smuggling and discharge all the functions of a Custom-house administration, rendering themselves responsible for the faithful collection of the Tariff duties, then what meaning is to be attached to the numerous clauses already quoted, distinctly and minutely providing for *the preformance of those same duties by the Chinese themselves*, and in such a way as they alone might think proper? What meant the stipulations that they should keep watch and ward with Revenue and Custom-house officers and verify, record, weigh and examine all goods, &c., even to the transhipment from one vessel to another? If this responsible duty was undertaken by the British Government, all this was not only a work of supererogation and vexatious interference with our trade without any colourable object, but an insult to the High Contracting Party which engaged "to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese Government are duly discharged by British Subjects" to see to the collection and payment of monies due to the other: such an interpretation of the clauses would in fact involve both these contradictions and absurdities, and is obviously therefore untenable. Whereas, that the British Government should so far as *difference of language and customs* and their *reserved jurisdiction might interfere with the efficient discharge of the Custom-house officers' duty*, give all needful assistance and cordial co-operation, was at once natural, logical and consistent with the whole tenor and object of the Treaty. The necessity and the obligation were contemplated by the British Government of *facilitating* the efforts of the Chinese Authorities fairly to collect their own Revenue from our trade, by Reports of vessels arriving and going out, by Manifests of cargoes, by the punishment of offenders against the provisions of the Treaty, and by securing that freedom of action to the Custom-house officers in watching for themselves our trading operations, detecting frauds, and seizing British property as the penalty of such attempts and indeed by all means *necessary to the full exercise and enjoyment of their Treaty rights*. The plain duty and obligation of the British Government then (resting on the presupposed obligation of the Chinese Government to do their part) is to *assist*, not, in any instance, to *supersede the Chinese Custom-house Authorities*.

If further proof were wanting to convince the most sceptical, that such is the only true and legitimate interpretation of the two articles of the Treaty, cast isolated from the rest with such dogged pertinacity in the teeth of the British Government, and the only one according with the mutual understanding of the two High Contracting Parties when the Treaties in question were framed, let us look to the testimony of the Parties themselves; which may scarcely be gainsaid, even by the *Mail*.

We have it then on authority we are little disposed to question, and assert it therefore, leaving it to the *Mail* to disprove its accuracy, that Sir Henry Pottinger, but a few months after the issue of his celebrated proclamation, of which our Contemporary would fain make so much, and in *no less emphatic terms*; referring to a case of smuggling, at this Port too, where the Consul had by no means "winked" or "shirked" but had been abundantly zealous; declared, the one, for which we contend, to be the true interpretation, and that, *if the Chinese Government did not take the proper steps to protect their own Revenue, they should abide by the loss*; adding for the information of the Chinese Authorities and the guidance of Consuls in general, *it was no part of the business of a British Consul to perform that duty for them.*

The British Government, it is to be assumed, took this and no other view, and so understood their Treaty engagements, seeing that as far back as the period we refer to, 1845, smuggling under the Treaty has been no secret; even if we did not know by Blue Books, and other published official records, that the Consuls, themselves, have frequently and earnestly called the attention of their Government to the fact of its existence and prevalence, and the injury it was calculated to inflict, not only on the Chinese Revenue, but on our own trade, together with the want of means to apply a remedy; and none of these officers so far as we know have been ever censured for the "systematic hardwinking" and "laxity," certainly none have been dismissed, as most assuredly they ought, and we think would have been, if the case the *Mail* has it so much at heart to make out against them, had the least foundation.

Finally we pass on to Keying and the Chinese Government, the other contracting party. Perhaps our Contemporary may supply some new and authentic data as to their views, profiting by the access to official Records he would occasionally appear to enjoy, (though the use to which he has recently converted his information, may hardly have been contemplated.) But, as far as we can ascertain, neither remonstrance or complaint on the part of the Chinese Authorities against the assumed breach of engagements on the part of Great Britain has ever been made, though we have heard and all the world knows of remonstrances from the British addressed to the Chinese Authorities against the injury accrueing to British interests from the supineness and total absence of all effort on their part to keep faith with Great Britain, and in fulfillment of a plain obligation to perform their engagements in this matter: Some of these are not even unknown to the *China Mail*, who by the bye we perceive is always especially vicious when he comes upon such protests, only recently falling upon "our Consul" in default of the matter for "*rounding his periods*." For a Consul even to write good English is obviously an offence in the nostrils of the Hypercritical *Mail!*

The internal evidence supplied by the Treaties themselves, and the external testimony of the contracting parties then, we see are equally conclusive against the one sided and mischievous interpretation which the *Mail* still contends for, in spite of all the glaring inconsistencies and absurdities involved in such a construction.

What the Treaty engagements of Great Britain are having been ascertained, our only further inquiry is whether the Government has fulfilled them in the sense in which they were made and received, by the mutual understanding of the contracting parties at the time? And taking the whole context of the Treaties and the practical difficulty *raised by the Chinese themselves*, there seems to be no ground for doubt that they have; and that neither information of anykind that could be obtained by the Consuls, nor facilities to aid the Custom-house in its work, nor remonstrance, frequent and urgent, when all other means failed, directed against their laxity, have been wanting to demonstrate and prove in the most practical manner the good faith and good will of the British Government, to prove it in every way *consistent with the primary objects of the Treaty*, exertions only rendered inoperative by the want of those conditions on the part of China, on which the *efficacy of the former necessarily and essentially depended*. To assist either man or Government in doing nothing is not possible, and to this the British Authorities, equally against their will and our interest, appear to be reduced by the systematic laxity, not of our Consuls as the *Daily News* and *China Mail* are at such pains to trumpet forth, but of the Chinese Custom-house officers from the

highest to the lowest, and the total absence of all conscientious effort on their part either fairly to collect the Revenue or protect it from fraud. Whatever those journals may think is the "worst feature" this is unquestionably one very bad and characteristic feature which they might have done good service in pressing upon the notice of the "active party in Parliament and the country," whom the *Mail* hopes may be influenced by the inspiration on China affairs of its London Contemporary, but then where would have been the excuse for abusing the Consuls and expatiating on the "useless expense and complexity of the system,"—as well have the play of Othello, with the Moor left out, as a leader on Chinese affairs and no Consul to be blackened over for the gratification of the writer.

But it is time we had finished. It has been shown that what Great Britain engaged to do, has in good faith been done so far as Chinese supineness would allow. What China engaged to perform for herself, that England has not done, and looking to the necessary results of any attempt to take such responsibility upon us in the absence of all exertion on the part of the Chinese to enforce the payment of duties on other nations, and the impossibility of our extending our controul beyond our own trade, the British Government may well hesitate to enter upon a course so fraught with mischief and injury to their own subjects without good and certain warrant for the issue.

Great Britain never having contemplated the performance of the duties of the Chinese Custom-house service—of course did not feel called upon to provide any of the necessary machinery for such a task. Effectually to check all smuggling at the Five Ports, even among British Subjects, would certainly require something of a Custom-house administration for verifying, examining and checking all goods. It is mere folly to say the present Consular Establishment; be it bad or good, is organized for the performance of these duties, or could by any zeal or exertions suffice to accomplish such an object. The attacks and abuse levelled at them, therefore, are about as rational as the rest of the *Mail's* arguments and calculated to be—about as useful.

Without indeed any good to be effected by such a Quixotic enterprise on the part of the British Government as the *Mail* advocates, the evils that would inevitably follow, are neither few nor slight. The eventual transfer of our legitimate trade, employing some ten millions of British Capital and bringing to the British treasury a net revenue of more than five millions, to the Agency of Foreigners, and the loss of our shipping trade in these seas, are only the first and most obvious results. If Great Britain undertook the duty, which can only properly be assumed by China of protecting the Chinese revenue and enforcing the fulfilment of all the Treaty provisions, the British Government could not with the slightest pretention to consistency and good faith, let British ships in the vicinity of the Consular ports engage in contraband trade in Opium, and that trade involving another Five millions of Capital and a revenue to our British Empire of more than half that sum must be transferred; and for whose benefit?

Not for the Benefit of the British, equally certainly not for that of the Chinese. But who else is it in any way a part of our Treaty engagements with China to make efforts to benefit—at our own cost and peril?

"There are 'facts'" observes a distinguished writer of the present day tracing the natural history of enthusiasm in weak minds. "There are facts that favor the belief that the interval between common weakness of judgment and outrageous madness is filled up by an insensible gradation of absurdity nowhere admitting a line of absolute separation." This must be our excuse if, unable clearly to distinguish where the mere weakness of judgment which marked the first steps of the argument of our Contemporary, merged into the culminating madness manifested in his last conclusions, we have been compelled to drag our readers through the whole gradation of absurdity.

Our quarrel with the *China Mail* be it remarked is not that he abuses the Consular System or flings at the trade superintendency, though his time seems but ill spent, if he can make no better case out than heretofore.—He is quite welcome to write on nothing else and abuse to his heart's content the Consuls from Canton to Shanghae including Hongkong on his way up—and if he does succeed in finding anything better than "a mare's nest" and exposing any actual abuses or delinquencies—and simplifying the "complexity;" or reducing the "useless expense" of those functionaries, he will do good service. But let that subject be fairly discussed and tried on its own merits, not brought in by the Head and Shoulders, Tony Lumpkin fashion, to figure where there is no standing room or proper place, and let him not sacrifice to the elucidation of this or any other question, one of infinitely greater importance and practical interest.

We object to the *Daily News* and *China Mail* combining to raise a cry of Smugglers!!—merely that when the crowd is collected, they may have an opportunity of pelting and abusing the public officers who happen to be on the spot and have nothing to do with the matter. This is too close an imitation of the swell mob, who when they have no very honest purpose on foot take care to fling dust in the eyes of the lookers on, who might otherwise hand them over to justice.

We have done. And hope long to be spared any similar irksome task. We have even now unfortunately only cleared the ground of all the accumulated dust and rubbish with which it has been so uselessly cumbered.

The real nature and extent of the evil which attaches to smuggling at this Port, and the best practical measures for its mitigation or removal yet remain to be considered, and to this part of the subject we purpose shortly to address ourselves. We will merely observe, in the mean time, that from careful investigations founded upon trustworthy documents and evidence we may confidently state our conviction that the prevailing opinion of the *extent* to which smuggling has been carried on at this port is very erroneous, instead of one third or even one fourth of the whole trade which as we have often recently heard it assumed had been smuggled, we feel disposed to place it much lower, on this point however we hope shortly to have more certain and precise information.

The evil hitherto has been more of a social and moral character than one involving great pecuniary injury, though to some extent of course this has been felt, by those who have most conscientiously abstained from profiting by the culpable facility of the Custom-house. It is the prospective evil and its unchecked growth, which most alarms us with a sense of impending mischief, and it is for this, we most anxiously desire a remedy should be found. We have indeed shown that as regards the Treaty engagements of Great Britain with China there is no obligation whatever lies upon the former to take any more active part than its authorities have hitherto done in checking the smuggling at this Port. But the British Government though it may refuse to acknowledge the spurious claims upon its protection put forward on behalf of the China Custom-house (and repudiated by none more certainly than by the Chinese Government), is not likely to be indifferent to the interest of our trade, if it can be shown that they are involved; nor slow to admit that the protection and assistance it refuses to extend to the corrupt Custom-house administration of China, it may very legitimately be called upon to bestow on British Merchants and British Commerce.

It remains, however, to be seen, first, what British Merchants—or better still, if this were possible, what the body of Foreign Merchants at this Port collectively and in co-operation can do for themselves, towards checking the evil, which otherwise threatens them at no distant date with serious mischief. We believe, it is in their hands at any moment if they *will* to do it,—to apply a most effectual remedy without the assistance, save in very subordinate degree of either Chinese or Foreign Government. Just as it most certainly is in the power of the Chinese Custom-house, here, if they choose to give themselves the trouble, to stop all smuggling in the Foreign Trade except on such a peddling scale as would make it wholly insignificant. That the British Government, satisfied that a remedy is actually in the hands of the two parties, who are the greatest losers—the Chinese Government and the British and Foreign Community, should show no very great impatience to intervene under such circumstances, looking, moreover, to the probable mischief of any official interference in a trade so peculiarly situated as is all Foreign Commerce in China, can scarcely be matter of surprise,—or regret.

The best Government may often wisely wish their subjects to remember *that God helps those—who help themselves!*

On the 17th of December last, three steamers arrived off Tamboango; (Mindanao;) the men of war arrived a few days afterwards. On the 23rd of the same month the flotilla sailed, reconnoitred the isles of Bocatuan, and Velan, where the first attack is intended to take place. On the 29th, the flotilla anchored before Sooloo.

After an exchange of shots, with some loss on both sides, but most considerably on the part of the inhabitants of Sooloo, the flotilla again heaved their anchors, and returned to Bocatuan, and Velan.

On the following day, it arrived at Tonquil, and thence sailed for Zamboango. From the latter place, the Governor-General Urbiztondo, despatched the Naval Commander to Manila, on board the steamer, *Reyna de Castilla*, to obtain reinforcements. Manila is to contribute 2,000 men, who together with the contingent from the *Visayas* islands, and the combined forces, already formed, will amount to 6,000 men for the land forces. In order to transport these troops, and the requisite war-stores, Government has provided the ships *Eurotas*, *Manila*, *Amistad*, and *Bella Bilbaino*, and the brigs *Tiempo*, *Nuevo Bilbaino* and *Oquendo*.

The following letter came to hand too late for our last issue.—

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—On recalling the invitation you circulate weekly, in your "Notice to Correspondents," I have no hesitation in requesting the insertion of the few following lines in your quondam "poet's, corner," which, if it please you, may henceforward style the "critic's nook."

To go no further than your last issue; and passing over the leading article as presumed to be editorial and still unfinished; let me examine the Hospital Report. *I cannot too much admire* the naiveté with which the reporter introduces cases not immediately coming under the cognisance of this year's report, although I would hesitate to admit the correctness of his deductions on the principles of the Baconian Philosophy. No doubt those cases may be very interesting to Medical men if published in detail, but it may be a question whether those parties who have the real interests of the Hospital at heart would not much rather hear something more of the internal economy of the establishment, the method of registration, and above all the means by which they may reform their Doctor's Bills and be treated with "zeal and ability" at fifteen to the dollar.

Pray Mr. Editor, do not tell us that the report of the supposed earthquake sent you by "Script" is the best of many you received, such a statement must of necessity be followed by a great influx of schoolmasters to this Port. Independent of his stile "Script" is rather inclined to be an alarmist, for he has studiously avoided stating that *his* earthquake was unfelt by the majority of the community, who quietly slept through it.

In reference to "Old Shanghae," I should have been inclined to act thoroughly up to his suggestion; and have found for his epistle a fit resting place in the back of the fire.

Although I am not perpared to give any opinion on the degree of confidence to be placed on the Article on the "Junk Trade;" there cannot be a doubt that such are the subjects that ought to occupy a prominent position in a paper, professing to give our friends at home a more correct view of the Celestial Empire than they have heretofore enjoyed, and emanating from a commercial community like ours.

Finally, Mr. Editor, I trust that you may not have been, in common with the Editor of *La Presse*, dreadfully hoaxed by M. Jules Allix. Who M.M. J. Allix and Triat, are, I do not pretend ever to have heard, but at least they must be very *gullible* gentlemen to have been satisfied by the experimen's detailed in your abridged account, of the existence of any means of communication between M.M. Benoit and Biat, by escargotic or other commotion, differing from those in daily use. My own conviction is that the whole paper bears the stamp of imposture, for what purpose, remains to be seen; but let me remind you that even the devil may quote scripture to serve his own purpose.

X.

We have recently received from D. J. Macgowan, M.D., of the American Baptist Mission, Ningpo, a handsome volume in Chinese, entitled the *Philosophical Almanack*, it is neatly stitched in gold colour silk, and very creditably got up, it is, furthermore, illustrated with wood-cuts, apparently cut by native artists. The work contains about Eighty pages of excellent Chinese characters, and is in size 12 by 6½ inches.

A note in the preface states.—

The main design of this brochure being to communicate to the Chinese the principles of the Electric Telegraph, it was necessary for its elucidation, that some account should be given of the sciences connected therewith; for unless their knowledge from remote antiquity of the directive properties of the magnet, and the acquaintance derived from India of the electric properties of excited amber be excepted, they are perfectly ignorant of Electricity, Galvanism, and Magnetism—brief essays therefore on these subjects have been introduced.

In every attempt to treat of the physical sciences in Chinese, the difficulty of forming an expressive nomenclature, is met at the very threshold. This and other philological difficulties surrounding the subject have led many into the erroneous belief that this nation can be instructed in the sciences generally, only though the medium of an Alphabetic Language. In this effort the technical terms were formed with the aid of intelligent natives, before whom experiments were performed illustrative of various electric and magnetic phenomena, and it is hoped they will generally prove suitable. Some however are confessedly uncouth, and only provisionally employed. According to the lexicographer Pwan Ying Pin there are fifty thousand characters in this language, nevertheless, by a method proposed in this essay the whole number may be readily indicated on the dial plate of the Telegraph with about eighteen Chinese symbols, perhaps however as suggested, it might prove more convenient in practice to employ the Manchu alphabet. An English reader who has never witnessed experiments in Natural Philosophy cannot easily comprehend the most popular treaties on such matters, and it is altogether probable that many natives will obtain very crude ideas from the perusal of this imperfect pamphlet, but judging from those who have read it in manuscript, it may reasonably be presumed, that it can hardly fail to give the attentive inquirer a tolerably correct conception of the whole question.

No sanguine expectations are formed as to any speedy practical benefits to the Chinese from this great invention, those in power will it is feared, be slow to favor the introduction of such a novelty, and the good if any which may result from this tract, will be owing rather to its power, derived from the nature of the subject, of imparting to the dormant mind of this Empire, some degree of quickening vigor—of exciting doubts respecting the value of much of their present knowledge, and inquiry concerning new truths. The decomposing power of the Galvanic battery is explained for the purpose of showing the fallacy of so much of their philosophy and mythology, as is connected with the theory of the Five Elements, reference being also made to facts in Astronomy, Optics, Chemistry, and Anatomy, which in like manner scatter to the winds their notions relative to planets, colors, metals, and viscera, of which the Chinese enumerate five each. Scarcely less startling than Electricity to a Chinese philosopher, is the position assumed respecting the relative knowledge of ancients, and moderns. It is maintained that inasmuch as the human race is above two thousand years older than in the time of Confucius, and Mencius, and still more venerable compared with the remote period of Yau and Shun, accumulated years and experience necessarily render the opinions of the present age of extreme value, because of its ripe maturity. Unless their excessive veneration for antiquity be lessened, or modified, these ultra conservatives will never make any further progress.

In efforts for the evangelization of China, it should be remembered that it is not idolatry and Budhism with which we have mainly to contend, but with materialism, and atheism, strongly posted in the minds of the literati, whose influence over the masses is unbounded. Hence the necessity which exists for a peculiar class of works in which by aid of modern science, the unsoundness of their own philosophy may be demonstrated, and some of the elementary truths of Christianity made evident. Yet, it is not the admirable treatises of a Paley, or a Chalmers, that is now needed, but such as will teach the physical sciences, in their connection with Natural Theology, care being taken that whilst the irrefragable arguments they afford of the existence and attributes of God, and the reasonableness of the Christian revelation are made clear, they should not be so burdened by the theological argument as to hinder their employment as text books on the subjects of which they treat. Than anatomy, physiology, or medicine, and the collateral sciences, no subjects are likely to secure more attention. Literary men in this land have all more or less knowledge of medicine, which forms indeed a part of the education of every scholar. The writer has long contemplated taking part in such a work; and should the present undertaking be favorably received, he may feel encouraged to prosecute the subject. The additional expense which such volumes would involve on account of their bulk, and the number of plates requisite, would be more than compensated by the attention they would meet with from scholars; few of whom care to peruse; much less study our Tracts and Scriptures.

To continue the explanation of this pamphlet, it only remains to be added, that the religious part of it is founded on three extracts from native authors. The first "Heaven only is one God," the next an observation of a disciple of Confucius "All mankind are brethren," and a remark of the sage himself "How delightful to have a friend from afar."

Some statistical and chronological notes with the Calendar conclude the Tract. An article in the *Revue des deux mondes* and the *Traité de Telegraphie Electrique renfermant son Histoire, sa Theorie et la description des appareils par Mon. l' Abbé Maigno*, furnished materials for the following account of the Electric Telegraph.

Ningpo, February 1st, 1851.

After three short articles on Christianity the subject matter of the book is then introduced and details and explanations are given in six chapters. These chapters are accompanied by well executed wood cuts exhibiting the Electric Machine, the Galvanic battery and the various parts of the Machinery for working the Electric Telegraph. After these six chapters comes a Calendar showing both the Chinese and Foreign reckoning and marking prominently the Christian Sabbaths for each month.

The work closes with a memorandum of the number of Foreign vessels which entered the five Ports of China during the last year of the reign of His Imperial Majesty Taoukwang, the whole number being stated at 331.

As a scientific and literary work it is very creditable, and intelligent Chinese seem quite interested and pleased with it; is dedicated to Dr. Bowring, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton.

We should, indeed, be glad to see many more such works scattered broadcast among this singular people. The Chinese require a new scientific, philosophical and religious literature. Dr. Macgowan having now honorably entered the field will, we hope, persevere. Arrangements, we understand, have been made with Dr. Macgowan, for delivering regular Lectures at the "Moon Lake College," one of the native Institutions of Ningpo, and he has, already, commenced the course. At his first Lecture, 500 Chinese were present, a majority of whom were *Literati*. Could not, something of this kind, be started in Shanghae?

In the *Journal des Debats*, of the 4th November last, is the following burlesque of the Snails' sympathy:—

Since the last Eight days that the whole nation was busied about war, the one half in expectation, (l'attente,) *sous la tente* and the other half in alarm, (alarmée.) *à l'armée.* Here is at length some relief! Wise men, philosophers, politicians and wits, are all occupied with Snails and Slugs, with those ugly mollusca that some slobbering phthisical old god, spat from the clouds upon the grass, and flowers? It is so indeed! and you will hear nothing talked about, but the ardent sympathy of these vile animalcules for one another, and how these bird lime creatures entertaining an affection for each other, soon form such etherial passions, that nothing can ever break their powerful tie, neither absence nor even death! dreadful story; are we then, actually arrived at the age of monsters, and monstrosities, in order that science, even in her most frivolous sports, is delighted to bring to light those spittley scums of the earth, those clammy chains of viscous shells, those splay-footed grubs, those abominable things which glide over every green thing, but not without leaving their slimy, filthy trail behind, on whatever they touch!

In well cultivated gardens, over which the master's eye watches from morn till evening, so long as the cheerful sun shines upon the lovely earth, one sees no trace of these abominable slugs. One then only sees the animated insect, or hears the song of the joyous bird.

In the garden covered with flowers, all is life, activity, labour, song; only the gay and the vigorous, the animated and the lively, show themselves upon the surface of that joyous and fruitful scene; it is the history of society, under the intelligent care of its guardians and natural protectors. But, let the snow descend, let the shade and damp take possession of the abandoned parterre, let the rain and the storm sweep over that spot, now changed into a swamp, all at once will appear these bisexual creatures, drawing their slimy trail along the soft muddy walk, crawling close to each other, and preying, with their black mouths, on the delicate white blossoms of the Almond tree. Besides, there is the brazen faced snail, the *shagreen*, the glistering, the carnivorous with double lips, oval bodied, flat underneath, convex above, feeling the ground and sentient of danger, by the help of its two pairs of *tentacula*, a soft crawling thing; with a wonderful power of contraction, its mouth filled with a thick tongue, its skin fretted and rough. Once touched with that abominable spume, the insect dies, the flower perishes, the blade of grass withers, the refreshing dew is stayed, so much is the filthy bile, that these venous radicles secrete, impregnated with a nameless poison. These voracious pests of vegetation eat up every thing, flowers are agreeable to them, but fruit much more so! They even devour paper and rotten wood! they are most destructive, and never satisfied! when winter comes, they conceal themselves within old walls, in ancient trees, in dung-hills, folded up and drawn within their brittle shells.

Amongst the numerous kinds well known to naturalists, the tender snail, *(limax tenellus,)* is the one, with which the recent experiments have been made, which consist in separating two snails loving one another, (as it is called,) with a tender sympathy. The one is left at one end of the world, or at New York, for instance; whilst the other is brought to Paris; at this great distance, I think I hear the Parisian snail, singing in his vernacular phrase,

Our two souls now separate,
Are but one—I'm sick with love!

Ah! snail, my friend; you have not got to the end of your troubles! once arrived in Paris, they will put you in communication with a moveable alphabet, and *presto*, they will prick you smartly on the point A, or G, or V; at the same instant, the snail which was left in America, feeling itself pricked in the point A, or G, or V, (or any other tender point,) pushes with its head and four *tentacula*, the letter struck in Paris, by the corresponding snail, so well; that nothing is more easy than to say: Good day, Mama! across the snail's body; or I adore you, my love! Henceforth, then, distance is nothing, it is annihilated! Two loving souls, taking a couple of amorous snails as confidantes, can talk with each other, from different sides of the globe: *Vinculum societatis oratio!!!*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
February 28	William Jardine	B. ship	671	Raite	Hobart Town	Dec. 15	Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
March 1	Sir Edward Ryan	B. barque	320	Turner	Ningpo	Feb. 26	Opium	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 3	Alverton	B. barque	409	Buckland	London	Aug. 20	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 4	William Hughes	A. brig	250	Baylies	Cruize		Ballast	Russell & Co.
,, 7	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Feb. 20	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
March 4	Audax	B. schr.	150	Glover	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 4	Celestial	A. ship	860	Gardner	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.
,, 4	Old England	B. ship	302	Eves	Cork for Orders	Tea, &c.	Shaw, Bland & Co.
,, 7	Monarch	B. barque	337	Duff	Cork for Orders	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.
,, 8	Eucles	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Amoy	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Albermarle	Feb. 28	B. ship	704	Trivett	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Alverton	Mar. 3	B. barque	409	Buckland	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Emperor of China	Feb. 15	B. ship	485	Locke	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Josephine	Feb. 25	B. barque	310	Smith	Russell & Co.	Hongkong & Manila	Early
Nymph	Mar. 7	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Royal Sovereign	Feb. 14	B. schr.	204	Thomas	Russell & Co.		
Sarah Boyd	Feb. 15	A. barque	342	Whitmore	J. M. Smith & Co.	London	Early
Sheridan	Feb. 10	A. ship	825	Cornish	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	To-morrow
Sir Edward Ryan	Mar. 1	B. barque	320	Turner	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	Early
Whitby	Feby. 5	B. barque	347	Stewart	Dent, Beale & Co.	Sydney	Early
William Jardine	Feb. 28	B. ship	671	Raite	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	132	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	338	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 2, Sumatra, *for* London.
,, 4, Audax, ,, Hongkong.
,, 4, Celestial, (Am.) ,, New York.
,, 4, Old England, ,, Cork for Orders.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT MANILA.

Aug. 30, El Tiempo, (Sp.) *from* Shanghae.
Nov. 20, Manila, (Sp.) ,, do.
,, 30, Leibtnitz, (Bremer) ,, do.
Dec. 12, Ylocano, (Sp.) ,, do.

IMPORT CARGO.

Per *Alverton*, from London:—
11,500 pieces Shirtings.
1,000 ,, Long Ells.
2,500 ,, Printed Cottons.
290 tons Coals.
And sundry packages of Glass, Wines, Stores, and private Boxes.

Per *Albermale*, from London:—
78,800 pieces Grey Long Cloths.
17,500 ,, White Do.
408 ,, Woollens.
1,000 ,, Fancy Cottons.
322 boxes Glass.
182 pkges. Stores.
30 tons Coals.

RE-EXPORTED.
3,000 bars English Iron.
5 tons Swedish Do.
27 bales } 18 cases } Cotton Goods.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Coals, Tons	Iron Tons
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	333	31
Trent,	London	236	Sept. 20	1,865,000	..	..	576	..	..	..	1
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Success,	Liverpool	331	,, 26	2,373,100	..	271,400	682	..	200	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	143,391	116	115,130	209,092	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	[illegible]	85,523	10,336,379	117,71[illegible]	236,044	49,22[illegible]	50[illegible],941	595,495	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,261
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,002	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	[illegible]	226,636	755,539	122,356	246,809	104,267	170,046	115,414	1,514,431	1,740,747
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,420	[illegible]	616,257	1,345,725	121,690	342,421	157,697	161,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,263,611	191,751	331,026	161,776	466,236	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,768

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,370	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,182	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,660	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,500	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,845,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,495	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,182	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
1 Vessel, 1850—			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	63	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	13,000	..
				786,730	13,310	990	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,114,107	1,314	115	716	19,000	19
Oriental,	470	Jany. 19	Hongkong	139,000	..	..	139,000	13,600	41,000	6,000	120,000	2,000	2,000	184,000	323,000	..	..	3	..	..
Flying Dutchman,	274	,, 21	Hongkong	108,726	..	14,512	123,238	14,533	9,893	1,200	..	..	..	25,626	148,864	..	..	..	..	..
Heroine,	140	,, 26	Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	1,500	..
Antelope,	375	,, 28	Hongkong	69,013	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,013	..	..	..	32,000	..
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 22nd Feby., 1851,				1,153,969	13,310	15,412	1,192,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,715,484	1,241	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey	Oolong	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels, 1850—			*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	914
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,912	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	539	42,030	138,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,310	249,959	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,030	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,780	135,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
7 ,, 1851—			*Jany.* ,,	3,319,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	3,782,535	18,893	7,448	15,933	97,608	94,508	12,859	247,249	4,029,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
				14,235,325	487,609	323,899	..	273,272	15,319,305	110,061	16,746	156,643	690,384	619,739	125,247	1,718,820	17,038,125	12,614	37,100	139	914
Confucius,	406	Feby. 11	Liverpool	446,788	57,727	..	3,733	..	508,248	..	..	..	1,308	19,373	15,560	36,241	544,489	329	..	..	..
Chatham,	354	,, 20	Liverpool	325,980	23,350	15,950	..	800	366,080	7,480	..	7,040	16,460	13,490	370	44,840	410,920	..	..	..	..
Sumatra,	325	,, 28	London	296,723	20,581	..	..	..	317,304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317,304	145	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 28th Feby., 1851,				15,304,816	589,267	339,049	3,733	274,072	16,510,937	117,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,799,901	18,310,838	13,058	37,100	139	914

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
16 Vessels, 1850—			*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	844
Huntingdon,	40[illegible]	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	10
S. H. Waterman,	310	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 8th Jany., 1851,				3,376,201	39,782	14,160	3,430,143	2,846,014	184,283	1,020,611	422,165	599,545	372,968	5,445,586	8,875,729	239	37	22.40	854

Cargo per *Saint Patrick* and *Celestial* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,680	42,942	11,837,038	435,172	265,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,518	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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